

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,305

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1974

Established 1887

Merger Appears Dead

Tunisia Puts Up Obstacles To Unity Plan With Libya

By Jonathan C. Randal

TUNIS, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Tunisia yesterday backed away from implementation of a merger with Libya amid strong opposition from the three-day-old union.

After a meeting of top government and political leaders presided over by 70-year-old President Habib Bourguiba, Premier Hedi Madaoui announced a series of concessions for the merger between the two Arab states.

Mr. Bourguiba said any merger must be carefully prepared—an exact confirmation that the Tunisian signing ceremony on the island of Djerba was an overture toward regional unity.

Mr. Bourguiba, at the time of signing, took a blind plunge on purpose because they felt that endless wrangling over the various stages of the Libyan-Egyptian merger was responsible for its eventual failure.

Mr. Bourguiba's apparent tactic—as on many previous occasions—was to another a problem gently with technicalities until it is forgotten, rather than admit in public that a current policy is erroneous.



JERUSALEM TALKS—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Alon after one of his peace-plan meetings yesterday with Israeli leaders.

After Intensive Jerusalem Talks

Kissinger Due Back in Egypt, Israel Awaits Trip's Results

By Marilyn Berger

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The Israeli cabinet late tonight deferred a decision on the disengagement of forces along the Suez Canal, apparently waiting to see whether one more trip to Egypt by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger would bring Cairo's positions any closer to Jerusalem's.

The cabinet announced that it would "wind up the debate on proposals for the separation of forces on the Egyptian front at the conclusion of talks with Dr. Kissinger following his return from his forthcoming visit to Egypt."

Mr. Kissinger is to leave for Aswan tomorrow morning and is expected to return here Thursday. The cabinet could be expected to meet late Thursday or Friday and make a decision Friday.

Its statement also said that the Israeli government would "make an announcement regarding the political and security situation and the negotiations on the separation of forces" when the Knesset (parliament) resumes its session. This is scheduled for Monday.

Observers said that the Knesset was unlikely to try to undermine the cabinet position and that the announcement that a statement would be made was an effort to win over the opposition.

Some Stalling Seen

As Mr. Kissinger has shuttled back and forth between Aswan and Jerusalem, visiting each nation since Friday, he has sought to narrow the gap between the two countries. But at the same time, Egyptian and Israeli officials are in an undeclared competition to see which can hold out the longer and get the most out of the three-way talks.

The major issues holding up the Israeli cabinet decision, it was believed, concerned whether Israel would be prepared to accept unwritten assurances and "understandings" about commitments it wanted Egypt to undertake. These include reopening the Suez Canal, the re-establishment of civilian life along the waterway and the reduction of troop levels and the firepower of forces remaining on the two banks.

Informal sources predicted that the government would finally decide to go along with some assurances that would probably be given by the United States, "as one source put it, 'a risk for peace.'"

But the Israelis were understood to be still demanding some

Court Experts Find 5 Erasures In Long Gap in Watergate Tape

Panel Silent On Likelihood Of Accident

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Court-appointed technical experts testified today that the 18-minute gap in a controversial subpoenaed Watergate-related tape involved at least five separate erasures and re-recordings. But they would not speculate on whether the gap was caused accidentally or deliberately.

In a report on the 18-minute gap, filed earlier in the day with District Judge John J. Sirica, the panel of experts unanimously found that "magnetic signatures that we have measured on the tape show that the buzzing sounds were put on the tape in the process of erasing and re-recording at least five and possibly as many as nine separate and contiguous segments."

Hand operation of the key-board controls of the UHER 5000 recorder was involved in starting and again in stopping the recording of each segment, the report said.

The report added that "whether the foot pedal was used or not, the recording controls must have been operated by hand in the making of each segment."

June 29 Tape

Mr. Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, used a UHER 5000 tape recorder when she was trying to transcribe the tape in question, a June 29, 1972, recording of a conversation between the President and H. R. Haldeman, his former chief of staff, according to her testimony to the court in late November.

Miss Woods told the court that she had erased a five-minute segment of the tape by accidentally pushing the "record" button instead of the "stop" button when her telephone rang. She said she had inadvertently kept her foot on the foot pedal which activated the tape machine while talking on the telephone.

A White House counsel testified that he had reproduced the buzz with an electric typewriter and a high-intensity lamp, which were turned on while the tape recorder was running.

In a preliminary report on Dec. 13, the experts disposed of the lamp and typewriter theory as the source of the buzz. Today's report indicated that for Miss Woods to be responsible for the complete 18-minute gap, while she depressed the foot pedal, she would have had to push a button or switch on the recorder at least five times, instead of the one time to which she testified.

Assistant special Watergate prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste sought repeatedly to ask an expert witness whether the erasures on the tape were deliberate. But each time, chief White House counsel James St. Clair objected on the ground that the question was hypothetical.

Mr. Ben-Veniste finally rephrased the question in the hearing before Judge Sirica and asked that the EEC letter to Mr. Nixon did not imply an obligation on the part of all EEC member nations to attend the Washington talks. In other words, France itself may decide not to attend. But this uncertainty about French intentions was not regarded by the others as an obstacle to their own attitude toward the U.S. initiative.

The foreign ministers spent four hours late tonight drafting their reply to the Nixon invitation. Although the letter is only three paragraphs long, the time was spent deleting any expressions of gratitude or thanks to the United States for taking the initiative in calling the conference. The original drafts of the letter contained phrases welcoming the conference and expressing in terms of mutual politeness the EEC's willingness to take part in it.

Opposed by Jobert

All such phrases were adamantly opposed by Mr. Jobert, despite the objections of other member countries' ministers.

The final version of the letter is, therefore, notably stark and terse. It will be signed by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, acting in his capacity as head of the EEC government which holds



FOR THE PROSECUTION—Special Watergate prosecutor Court in Washington yesterday. From left, Richard Ben-Veniste, Mr. Jaworski, Carl Feldbaum and Jill Volner.

'Small Group' Out to Destroy Nixon Ford Assails Impeachment Drive

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—In what appeared to be a new, more aggressive defense of President Nixon by the White House, Vice-President Ford lashed out today at "a few extreme partisans . . . bent on stretching out the ordeal of Watergate for their own purposes."

In a speech in Atlantic City, Mr. Ford charged that those who sought the President's impeachment were really attacking the President's philosophy and policies such as reduced federal spending and increased "individual independence."

Mr. Ford said that the AFL-CIO labor organization, Americans for Democratic Action and other "powerful pressure organizations" were engaged in "an all-out attack against the President."

"Their aim is total victory for themselves and the total defeat of the policies for which he stands," the Vice-President declared. "If they can crush the President and his philosophy, they are convinced that they can then dominate the Congress and, through it, the nation."

Applauded by 4,000

The harshly worded speech, delivered to 4,000 applauding members of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was reminiscent of Spiro T. Agnew's slashing attacks on critics of the administration. However, Mr. Ford, when questioned by newsmen, denied that he was going to

assume the former Vice-President's combative role.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said at a news briefing today that he had "no quarrel" with Mr. Ford's speech, but asserted that the President had not ordered it.

Until now, Mr. Nixon has defended himself against charges of misconduct in office by issuing denials or by indicating that he is too busy with the affairs of the nation to devote his energies to what he has suggested is the relatively minor issue of Watergate.

The speech today by the Vice-President may signal a Watergate defense tactic of sharp counter-offensive against those waging what Mr. Ford described as "a

massive propaganda campaign against the President."

Mr. Ford suggested in his speech that Mr. Nixon's assailants were a "relatively small group of political activists" who were trying "to stretch out the ordeal, to cripple the President by dragging out the preliminaries to impeachment for as long as they can, and to use the whole affair for maximum political advantage."

Should these activists win, Mr. Ford warned, "with the super-welfare-state in control of the Congress—and the White House neutralized as a balancing force—we can expect an avalanche of fresh government intervention in our economy, massive new government spending, higher taxes and a more rampant inflation."

Pound Drops To Record Low, Dollar Firmer

LONDON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The pound sterling last night fell to a record low of \$1.95 amid fears about the worsening economic situation in Britain and expectations of an early general election.

Sterling's previous low against the dollar was set in Jan. 7 when it fell over one cent to \$2.00.

The dollar, meanwhile, continued to recover to the levels set early last week—in effect, the best levels in almost a year—against the major Continental currencies. Details Page 7.

Riots Grip Jakarta on Tanaka Visit

By Don Oberdorfer

JAKARTA, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Tens of thousands of students and young stum dwellers rampaged through the streets of Indonesia's capital today, smashing or burning any Japanese products they could find and ripping down the Japanese flags flown for the state visit of Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka. Seven persons were shot dead by police, according to diplomatic sources.

The uncontrolled disorders cast a shadow over the future relations between Indonesia and Japan while raising questions

even about the governing ability of the seven-year-old regime of President Suharto.

The government announced that it would regard further student demonstrations as treason, for which the maximum penalty is death.

The hubbub of nearby riots could be heard at the Presidential Palace during a two-hour meeting at which Mr. Tanaka and President Suharto formally agreed on a \$200-million Japanese official loan for a liquefied natural gas development in North Sumatra and East Kalimantan.

Japanese Export-Import Bank money and private investments are expected to bring Tokyo's stake in the vast project to \$700 million. In return, Japan expects to get 7.5 million tons of Indonesian liquefied natural gas a year. The gas deal is another evidence of the massive Japanese investment which some critics charge is a bailout of Indonesian resources for yen to line the pockets of the country's rulers.

Canceled a visit to the Indonesian War Memorial and other scheduled outings, Mr. Tanaka had remained throughout the day in the offices and guest house of the Presidential Palace under a heavy guard of troops and armored vehicles.

Tonight, chaos continued in the streets of this city of about five million—approximately one-twenty-fifth of the nation's population. Calm was not widespread until midnight, six hours after the start of an overnight curfew.

About one-third of the guests failed to show up tonight at a Presidential Palace state dinner. Mr. Suharto and Mr. Tanaka ignored the day's troubles in toasting each other with wishes for, and predictions of, close Japanese-Indonesian ties.

Earlier in the day, less than three blocks from the Presidential Palace, several thousand young Indonesians stoned windows and neon signs of Japanese establishments, attacked and burned Japanese-made automobiles and motorcycles and shouted violent anti-Japanese slogans. Bands roamed the city, dis-

abling, smashing or burning every Japanese-made car, bus or truck in sight. Except for a few apparent mistakes, American or European cars were left undamaged.

A 25-year-old teacher of foreign languages, Asril Arba'ie, said that most people in the crowd were of high-school age or younger. "They are very angry about Japan. They keep their investments in Indonesia but they don't get to the people to help their standards. Our standard of living is very poor. The students have no books and no food."

The per-capita income of Japan is about \$3,000 a year, and that of Indonesia about \$85, according to recent data. Japan is by far the most important trading partner of Indonesia, taking 36 percent of its exports (mostly petroleum and other raw materials) and accounting for 35 percent of its imports.

[United Press International said that diplomatic circles said seven persons were killed by police, and all the deaths were in Chinese sections of the city.]

[Reuters said that one youth was killed by police, and said the police reported that he died—and some persons were injured—when a multi-story shopping center in a suburb was sacked tonight.]

ylab-3 Faces at Problem as ace Mark Falls

USTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—b-3's astronaut, the new d-holders for time in orbit, began four days without less in sunlight than the heat discomfort. "They d off some lights, hoping to be station."

Col. Gerald P. Carr, Lt. Col. R. Fogue and Dr. Edward Gibson became history's st-flying space travelers at GMT today as they broke 11 hours, 9 minutes, which been set by the Skylab-2

u guys are now the world's astronaut. "The longest ar mission is 84 days. return to earth Feb. 8. y might begin to feel some-uncomfortable today as ratures climb inside their ag station because of the angle of the sun in relation : spacecraft.

cy'll see no darkness, only itk until Saturday," said an l.

most of the mission, the aut have whirled through a sunset or a sunrise every nite. But for several days, ylab has been in a position they have seen fewer

most noticeable effect has temperature rise inside the 1 from 71 to 79.

But Wants All Members Included

EEC to Attend Nixon Energy Talks

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Common Market foreign ministers today accepted President Nixon's invitation to attend an emergency meeting in Washington on Feb. 11, at which Canada and Japan will also be present.

The acceptance letter indicates, however, that all nine European Economic Community nations would like to be represented and not just the five largest countries, as was suggested by Mr. Nixon. The ministers also decided to send Francois-Xavier Ortoli, the EEC Commission president, to the talks.

They emphasized that the oil-producing nations should be closely informed about the conference and its intentions to avoid any suggestion that the talks might lead to a bloc-to-bloc confrontation between the Arab producers and the industrialized world.

The Council of Ministers also stressed that the Washington talks should explore the best means of handling energy problems through existing international institutions such as the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

EEC energy ministers will not go to the conference, it was decided today, because the Common Market is anxious to make clear the purely political nature of the exercise—again to allay any fears the Arabs might have that the community and the United States were "ganging up" on the oil-producing countries.

Developing Countries

The foreign ministers also pointed out that particular consideration should be given in Washington to the implications of the energy crisis on non-oil-producing developing countries whose own problems, they feel, have not had a proper airing since the Arab-Israeli October conflict.

Talk of asking the United States to postpone the Feb. 11 date to allow for longer inter-EEC consultations was quickly brought to an end after a vigorous appeal by Mr. Ortoli. The initial resentment over Mr. Nixon's failure to include Denmark, Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg has evidently been subdued. Invited were Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

But Michel Jobert of France insisted that the EEC letter to Mr.

Nixon did not imply an obligation on the part of all EEC member nations to attend the Washington talks. In other words, France itself may decide not to attend. But this uncertainty about French intentions was not regarded by the others as an obstacle to their own attitude toward the U.S. initiative.

The foreign ministers spent four hours late tonight drafting their reply to the Nixon invitation. Although the letter is only three paragraphs long, the time was spent deleting any expressions of gratitude or thanks to the United States for taking the initiative in calling the conference. The original drafts of the letter contained phrases welcoming the conference and expressing in terms of mutual politeness the EEC's willingness to take part in it.

Opposed by Jobert

All such phrases were adamantly opposed by Mr. Jobert, despite the objections of other member countries' ministers.

The final version of the letter is, therefore, notably stark and terse. It will be signed by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, acting in his capacity as head of the EEC government which holds



Henri Simonet, EEC energy commissioner, tells newsmen of the response to the Nixon invitation.

New Government Formed in Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 15 (UPI)—President Fuhr Koruturk ended Turkey's three-month-old government crisis today by approving a coalition of the Republican People and National Salvation parties.

Mr. Koruturk met Republican People's party leader Bulent Ecevit and authorized the coalition already agreed upon by Mr. Ecevit and National Salvation leader Nejmuddin Erbakan.

Turkey has been run by a caretaker government since the Oct. 14 national elections, which failed to give any party enough votes to govern alone.

In House of Commons

Heath Parries Queries on Election

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath tonight fended off parliamentary probing about his reported plans to call a general election in face of the current industrial crisis.

He assured House of Commons questioners that the Conservative government still wishes to find a settlement for the coalmine wage dispute which has put Britain on a three-day industrial work week for lack of fuel.

But opinion was largely united among politicians and newspaper men—and bookmakers—that the prime minister intends to stage a general election early next month, some 18 months before the official expiration of the government's term of office.

Mr. Heath replied to questions

in the House amid an atmosphere made even more tense by a one-day train engineers' strike.

For automobile commuters the rush hour forward by two hours. By 6 a.m. routes into major cities were reported packed. In London, roads from the suburbs were described as "bursting at the seams."

The full-fledged train strike followed weeks of overtime bans and "working to rule" by railwaymen in support of a pay claim. The slowdown is slated to continue.

Joking Questions

Most of the Commons questioning was oblique and sometimes facetious. One Conservative member invited Mr. Heath to a birth-

day party on Feb. 7 or Feb. 14—the two dates thought most likely for an election. Amid laughter Mr. Heath offered to try to oblige him.

Replying to Harold Wilson, leader of the opposition Labor party, Mr. Heath promised to meet again on the coal dispute with leaders of the Trades Union Congress, representing some 10 million British workers.

Government and TUC leaders spent nearly six hours yesterday trying to break the wage deadlock which has caused coal mines to ban overtime since Nov. 13. The resulting production cutback—in conjunction with the oil crisis—left the nation's electric power stations too short of fuel to support industry on a normal full-time basis, according to government estimates.

TUC Proposal

Most of the discussion yesterday centered on a TUC proposal that the miners should be allowed to pay increases in excess of the limits prescribed by the government's anti-inflation code. In return the TUC offered not to use this exception as a bargaining counter for other unions.

But Mr. Heath told the Commons the TUC failed to guarantee that other unions would accept the anti-inflation limits. Nor, he said, did it pledge to refrain from industrial action "which in some cases could be as serious as that suffered by the country at the moment."

The prime minister angrily rejected a Labor member's assertion that the talks with the TUC represented nothing but "a pre-election bait."

The general supposition is that Mr. Heath plans to fight an election campaign based on the policy of enforcing constitutional law on those leftist and other union militants defying the anti-inflation rules laid down by Parliament.

Mr. Heath assured Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe he will do everything possible to conciliate the unions.

But hopes of settling the coal dispute remain dim. Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said government ministers seem "determined to go on fighting the miners to the end and using them as a scapegoat."

He said that no matter what government wins an election, "No one can force the miners to work more than five days a week underground."

Bookies Put Odds on U.K. Conservatives

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Bookmakers, speculating today about the possibility of the British government calling an election soon, made the odds on Conservative party the odds on favorite and reported thousands of pounds already placed in bets.

The firm of Ledbrokes quoted Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservatives at 2-1 odds—meaning a bet of £2 would bring a £1 payoff. At William Hill, a bet of £5 on the Tories would bring a £4 profit.

Hill gave the opposition Labor party even odds to win; Ledbrokes quoted Labor at 11-8 and the Liberal party at 50-1.

More than £40,000 had been placed in bets by yesterday, the bookmakers reported. It was widely predicted that the government would decide this week whether to call an election.

19 Die in U.S. Bus Crash

BLYTHE, Calif., Jan. 15 (AP).—Nineteen farm laborers died and 25 to 30 others were injured today when a bus taking them to work plunged into 10 feet of water in a canal, police said.

They said most of the victims were Mexican nationals who were being brought from the border city of Mexicali to work in the fields.

More Cold Sufferers Found On Monday Than Other Days

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—More people suffer from colds on Monday than any other day of the week, a team of University of Michigan physicians reported yesterday in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

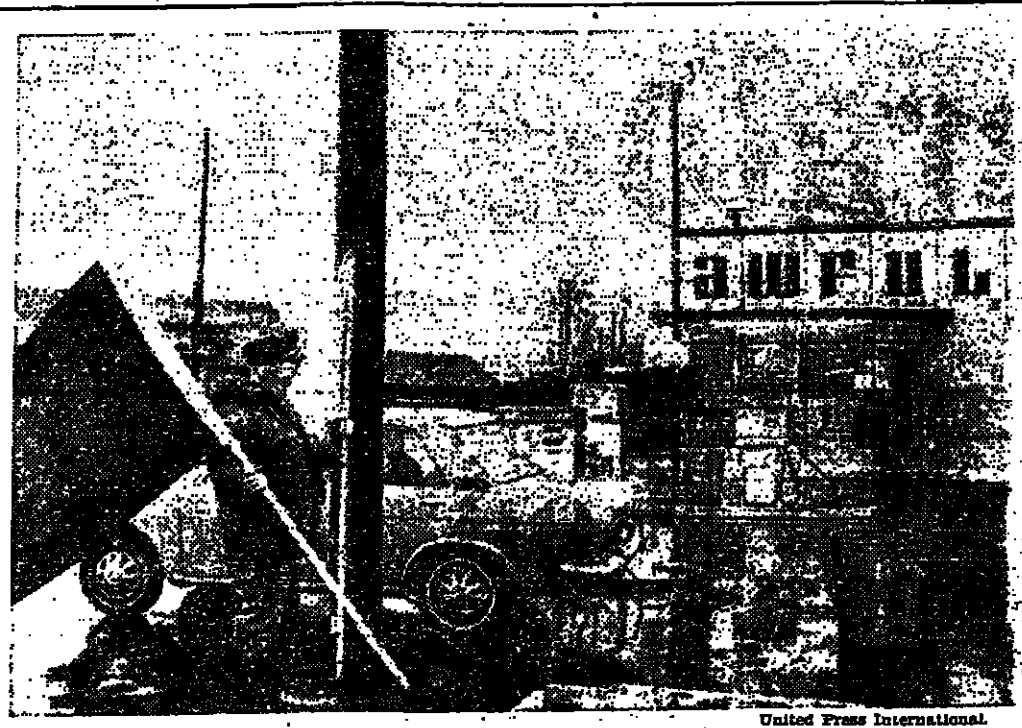
They are not malingering—trying to get out of work or school, according to the physicians' six-year health survey of a typical Midwestern town—Tucumseh, Mich.

"This tells us that what we are observing is a pattern of transmission," said Dr. Arnold S. Monto, who reported on the study with Dr. Betty M. Ullman.

According to Dr. Monto, children pick up the colds in school during the early part of the week. The ailments go through an incubation period during the week and then emerge as full-blown colds on the weekend and Monday.

The study showed that Thursday was the day on which the lowest proportion of illnesses began, while the number of colds increased on Friday, Saturday and Sunday until they reached a peak on Monday.

Over the six years of the study (1965 to 1971) the doctors questioned 4,906 residents of Tucumseh (pop. 7,500) every week about their respiratory illnesses. The doctors found a total of 14,600 cases of illness involving sneezing, sore throats, coughs and wheezing.



COLORFUL DRIVING TEST—Portland, Ore., gas station manager taking down green flag and replacing it with yellow one on Monday as a state rationing plan went into effect. Stations showing green flags service autos bearing even-numbered last digit on license plates on even-numbered days and odd-numbered plates on odd-numbered days. Yellow flag means station is serving regular customers only. Red flag means station is out of gas. Result to date: 1,000 less gallons of gas sold during morning rush hours. The sign in the background has no bearing on the plan.

French Paper Says Messmer Hints It Was Bugged by CIA

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* said today that French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer had privately hinted that the United States was involved in the controversy raging here over the alleged bugging of opposition politicians and newspapers.

The *Canard* said Mr. Messmer told a group of journalist friends last week that he was surprised that wires found in a bugging attempt at the Canard offices terminated in a neighboring American travel bureau "well known to be a CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) cover."

William Taylor, director of the Taylor Travel Agency, where the wires were found, scoffed at the *Canard* report when told of it.

"We are surprised to see this because we feel that someone as intelligent and well-informed as Mr. Messmer could never have said anything so ridiculous, because he would have known from his own services that it was not true," Mr. Taylor said.

Croix de Guerre

Mr. Taylor, 53, a longtime American resident of Paris, was described by the *Canard* as a former American secret agent. He wears the ribbon of the French Croix de Guerre.

EEC Agrees to Nixon Talks, Wants 9 Members to Attend

(Continued from Page 1)

the Common Market chairman during the current six months.

The main point of the letter is contained in the following sentences: "The community is proceeding on the understanding that all member states will be invited. Accordingly, I notify you of the agreement of the community to participate as such at this meeting. The president in office of the council and the president of the commission will represent the community there."

Referring to the expected visit to EEC capitals in the coming weeks of a U.S. special envoy, a State Department energy specialist, William Donaldson, the letter's final sentence reads: "The community is furthermore willing, for its part, to examine with the special envoy of your government the modalities of this meeting."

Diplomats from EEC member countries which have a friendly attitude towards the United States than France tonight expressed their disgust at the personal wording of the Common Market's reply to President Nixon and were embarrassed by its studied absence of any normal diplomatic courtesy. They privately expressed the view that

the United States would not regard the manner in which the letter was written as a snub, but would understand that its composition had been chiefly dictated by the French.

They took comfort from the fact that it was, at least, a positive response to the U.S. initiative and that in the present circumstances of internal EEC disharmony this represented modest progress.

Earlier today, another row involving the French had brought to an abrupt end discussions about beef prices in the EEC.

When it became clear that the majority of his colleagues were not prepared to agree to the demand by France's Jacques Chirac for an immediate 10 percent increase in the price of beef, he walked out of the meeting saying, "This is disgraceful." He added that the EEC was evidently "incapable" of finding a solution to "such a simple question."

He accused the other ministers of "fruitless haggling" after he had indicated that he was personally in no mood to accept any compromise. Outbursts of temper and dramatic gestures from Mr. Chirac are becoming a familiar feature on the Brussels negotiating scene and the other ministers were resolutely unimpressed. His walkout only prompted a dry comment from his British counterpart that "it was an unusual end to an undistinguished meeting."

But the argument advanced by Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands, that there was no reason why French farmers should get extra money for their beef before the issue is discussed in the routine annual farm price-fixing negotiations scheduled to begin next week, won the day.

EEC foreign ministers also continued their discussions about the size and distribution of a Common Market fund to assist underdeveloped regions. The only decision taken was to meet for further negotiations here on Jan. 30. They are trying to bridge the gap between the radically opposed British and German viewpoints.

For their part the British continued to insist that, unless there was a "substantial" regional fund Britain would not contribute to EEC efforts to establish a common energy policy.

Russia Sees No Boost in Oil Exports

BONN, Jan. 15 (AP).—Soviet Deputy Premier Vladimir Novikov offered West Germany increased cooperation today in exploiting Soviet energy and raw-material resources, but said his country is unable to increase oil supplies to the West.

Bonn officials reporting on the opening session of four-day talks by a Soviet-West German Economic Commission said the Moscow delegation chief showed great interest in a proposed half-billion-dollar nuclear power-plant project for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Novikov also sought long-term West German aid in exploiting Soviet titanium and graphite resources and establishing tool manufacturing and other plants in Russia.

But he said his country is unable to satisfy West German demands to increase Soviet oil supplies above last year's 2.5 million metric tons, already much less than the annual amount of 4 million tons foreseen in a trade agreement.

Short of Expectations

Though several trade deals could be signed, Bonn sources said they expected the results to fall far short of the multibillion-dollar cooperation spanning several decades envisioned by Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev during talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt in May.

But officials expected the commission at least to sign a joint paper covering general principles of future deals in which Moscow hopes to revitalize its economy by offering raw materials for West German investment and know-how.

The Soviet visitors were also expected to meet leaders of West German industry, commerce and banking.

Meanwhile, West and East German officials ended two days of talks here today on increasing cooperation under a lagging normalization drive.

A brief communiqué made no comment on the talks. West German State Secretary Gunther Gaus and East German Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier were thought to have discussed a proposed cultural cooperation agreement, the delayed exchange of ambassador-type representatives and the controversial inclusion of West Berlin in future agreements.

4 Getty Warrants Are Reported

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP).—At least four arrest warrants are believed to have been issued in connection with the kidnapping of J. Paul Getty 3d, released last month after a reported \$2.7-million ransom was paid. The Italian news agency ANSA said tonight.

Police declined comment on the report. Police sources said a group of top Rome detectives was in Legnase, a community south of Naples where Mr. Getty was found after his five-month absence.

The ANSA report said those named in the warrants are believed to be at large in Campania, in the Naples area, and in Calabria, at the tip of the Italian boot.

Dacca Leader Seeks Better Ties With China

DACC, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Bangladesh's acting president, Mohammed Ullah, told Parliament today one of the country's objectives is to improve relations with Pakistan and China.

"It is our sincere hope that the attitude of China will change and our policy of friendship and peaceful coexistence will be reciprocated," he said in his first parliamentary speech since becoming acting president three weeks ago. After Abu Sayed Choudhury resigned, Mr. Ullah said that Bangladesh's friendship with the Soviet Union has grown because of Russia's contributions toward this nation's reconstruction.

U.S. Imposes Gasoline Cuts And Rationing of Fuel Oil

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The federal government began applying today a program of gasoline austerity and fuel-oil rationing, including less home heating.

The regulations, which took effect one minute before midnight yesterday, permit exceptions for hardship cases. But normally, thermostats in homes and apartments must be set six degrees lower than in the same month of 1973; and in other buildings 10 degrees lower. Many people have already done that, and the regulations will not require a further reduction on their part.

Service stations will get less gasoline. Just how much was uncertain, but a Federal Energy Office official guessed it might be 15 to 20 percent less. The administration has asked motorists to limit themselves voluntarily to 10 gallons of gasoline per week.

Airlines will get 5 percent less aviation fuel than in 1972 and they have already started reducing flight schedules. Electric power plants are to get as much as the residual fuel oil as the FEO says they can have, depending on how much there is.

But essential services and the military, the top priorities in the allocation system, will get the petroleum they need.

In allowing for "hardship" exceptions, the regulations provide plenty of room for deciding what a hardship is—apparently, it could include an exceptionally cold house or a business that is hurting from too little fuel.

"Hardship," the regulations say, "means a situation involving or potentially involving substantial discomfort or danger and/or economic dislocation."

In effect, the system rations major petroleum products down to the consumer, with one major exception: gasoline. The administration has ordered creation of a standby gasoline-rationing system, but has not yet decided whether to use it.

Sen. Church Probes Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, has alleged in letters to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Attorney General William French Smith that "secret" decisions by the government have shaped the nation's energy policy for 20 years.

On Friday, Sen. Church requested that 38 sensitive documents, written in the 1950s, be declassified by the administration. He said the documents "throw light on some of the most important decisions of the postwar era."

Congressional sources said the documents showed in detail how the oil industry was exempted from certain anti-trust laws by the Eisenhower administration. The reason given for the exemption was "national security."

Lebanon General Sentenced for Weapons Fraud

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (AP).—Former army commander in chief Maj. Gen. Bishara Bustani was sentenced today to six years in prison in absentia today in Lebanon's highest political scandal since the 1966 intra-Bank crash.

A special state court also sentenced his wife, Henriette, to two years in prison and fined her \$423,000 after finding them both guilty of fraud. Their properties and assets here were ordered seized.

When the 57-year-old general was charged last year in connection with the purchase of French-made Croquet anti-aircraft missiles, he and his wife fled to asylum in Syria.

The court also sentenced Miss Laila Saad, a Beirut socialite who had acted as agent for the French arms suppliers, to a year in prison and a \$423,000 fine. Miss Saad remained in Lebanon to face trial and pleaded not guilty. Two other army officers who fled with Gen. Bustani also drew prison terms in absentia and heavy fines.

After the 1967 war, Lebanon decided to purchase Mirage-3 interceptors, a French radar system and the Croquet for \$40 million. But when Israel jets ranged deep into the country in late 1972, the radar did not work and it was discovered that the missiles had never been delivered. It was also disclosed that the cost of each battery had been inflated, the extra money being pocketed.

Crosby Seen Retaining His Ability to Sing

BURLINGAME, Calif., Jan. 15 (UPI).—The removal Sunday of part of the left lung of entertainer Bing Crosby, 69, will not affect his ability to sing, his doctors at Peninsula Hospital and Medical Center said yesterday. The part which was removed had an orange-sized abscess.

Hospital officials said that Mr. Crosby's problems had been caused by a species of necrotic fungus bacteria picked up during a dust storm while on safari in Africa.

Warm Day in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The temperature in Paris today reached 14.2 degrees centigrade (57 Fahrenheit), making it the warmest Jan. 15 since the French weather service began keeping records in 1872.

Non, the sources said, was national security.

Sen. Church is chairman of the subcommittee on Multinational Corporations. The subcommittee is scheduled to begin hearings on the oil industry Jan. 30.

Israelis Send Kissinger to Egypt Again

(Continued from Page 1)

to make. At midday, when Foreign Minister Abba Eban was asked whether he, like Mr. Kissinger, saw "constructive elements" in the Egyptian plan, Mr. Eban said: "I would like them (the Egyptians) to see constructive elements in our proposals."

The Israeli evening newspaper *Haaretz* reported that Defense Minister Moshe Dayan had toughened his stand in the negotiations. Observers considered that the report could also be seen as an attempt to soothe Israeli public opinion, which has shown signs of concern about being pressured into a settlement.

Mr. Kissinger called on Prime Minister Golda Meir and then the cabinet, with Mrs. Meir presiding, met at her home late this afternoon. That she attended the meeting, despite her continuing discomfort from an attack of shingles, illustrated the importance of the decisions that would have to be taken to permit the development of a new plan.

Officials have already paved the way for declaring a success for Mr. Kissinger's trip even if a very specific agreement is not worked out, for the secretary of state would still be giving a proposal to present at the Geneva talks. This was said to be an original goal when he started out.

In Cairo, the Associated Press reported that a UN spokesman announced that Geneva talks between Egyptian and Israeli military authorities over the disengagement of their armies in the Suez Canal have been postponed until Jan. 24.

Meanwhile, Israel took its chief negotiator at the Geneva conference off diplomatic duty and reassigned him to combat command in Syria.

Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur, 41, the paratrooper who moved from his post as military attaché in Washington to the bargaining table at Geneva last month, was transferred back to his old job as commanding officer on the northern front.

Sources said that when the military talks resume with the Egyptians, Israel would be represented by Col. Dov Sim, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's son-in-law and formerly No. 2 man at the Geneva parity.

Syrian Battle Report

DAMASCUS, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A military spokesman said here tonight that 20 Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded in an exchange of artillery fire today.

Israeli Report

TEL AVIV, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Israel said today one of its soldiers had been killed on the Golan front by a Syrian sniper. There was no immediate comment on reports of fighting with Syria.

Kidnap Killing Laid to 3 in U.S.

JAMESTOWN, N.Y., Jan. 15 (AP).—A 14-year-old kidnapping victim was killed by a blow to the head four or five days before his body was discovered buried to a tree in snow-covered woods, authorities said yesterday.

The district attorney of Chautauque County said he will request indictments for the death of Daniel Edwards, whose body was found Sunday.

Three youths accused of abducting the youngster for \$120,000 ransom are being held in Buffalo in lieu of \$100,000 bond each on federal kidnapping charges.

WEATHER

	C	F	Cloud
ALBUQUERQUE	11	52	Cloudy
ANCHORAGE	11	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	-3	27	Cloudy
ATHENS	7	45	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Cloudy
BELMONT	8	47	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	12	54	Cloudy
BOMBAY	23	73	Fair
CAIRO	14	57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
CHENNAI	24	75	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Fair
DUBLIN	7	45	Fair
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	52	Cloudy
HONG KONG	18	64	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair
LISBON	18	64	Fair
LOS ANGELES	4	39	Fair
MADRID	10	50	Fair
MILAN	2	36	Fair
MOSCOW	-17	1	Snow
MUMBAI	11	52	Fair
NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
OSLO	4	39	Cloudy
PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
PRAGUE	8	47	Cloudy
ROME	12	54	Cloudy
SOFIA	3	38	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	3	38	Cloudy
TOKYO	4	39	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	13	55	Cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	Cloudy
WARSAW	-1	30	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	4	39	Cloudy
ZURICH	11	52	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. cities at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

You'll love sunny, spectacular **estoril**

where everything is perfection all year round! Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese cuisine in traditional restaurants. Relax on beautiful ocean beaches and wander through enchanting gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the culture, the food and the company... you'll find the best of everything in Estoril. FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

Halperin Case

Justice Dept. Requests Judge to View Tap Data Privately

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP).—The Justice Department attorneys asked a federal judge yesterday to examine privately information



John C. Halperin

tennis Plans to Check on Spying Issue

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—John C. Halperin, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said yesterday that he planned to begin an "informal" inquiry this week into alleged military spying inside the White House.

In a telephone interview from his office in Detroit, Miss. Sen. Halperin said: "I certainly want to take a look at this matter and don't expect them [the White House] to hold anything back."

The New York Times has reported that David R. Young Jr., member of the White House "plumbers" group, submitted a report to President Nixon in 1972 in which he concluded that Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had received secret National Security Council documents and information taken from the office of Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser.

Sen. Halperin said that he was not officially briefed on the alleged military spying until after the first newspaper reports were published.

A White House statement, issued Friday, noted that "information regarding this case has been provided on a confidential basis" to both Sen. Stennis and Sen. Edward Hebert, D., La., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Rep. Hebert, said in New Orleans that he also had not been told of the matter until after it had appeared in newspapers.

Denial by Yeoman
SALEM, Ore., Jan. 15 (NYT).—Yeoman said that Charles E. Radford, chief of the National Security Council's liaison officers to the Senate, was the source of leaks in the National Security Council in 1971.

Yeoman Radford, 30, is a career diplomat who was assigned to the Senate in 1971, after serving as a liaison officer to the National Security Council. He was also assigned to the Senate in 1971, after serving as a liaison officer to the National Security Council.

Yeoman Radford knows Jack Anderson in whose syndicated column in December, 1971, appeared classified material that he had been accused of having leaked to Mr. Anderson, but that was not guilty.

He said he had never been asked to give evidence about security matters committed by others. He knew of none, he said.



DEMONSTRATING—This photograph, introduced as evidence Nov. 28 in Judge John J. Sirica's court, shows President Nixon's secretary Rose Mary Woods using the telephone while keeping her foot on the pedal of the tape recorder which is on the smaller desk beside her typewriter. Scene had been recreated the day before to corroborate her testimony as to what happened while she was transcribing a White House tape on Oct. 1. That was the tape with the 18-minute "gap" examined by experts.

Report on 18-Minute Segment

Experts Find Five Erasures in Tape Gap

(Continued from Page 1)

ed if the circumstances testified to by Miss Woods could have caused the buzz.

Thomas G. Stockham Jr. of the University of Utah, one of the six-man panel of experts, would answer only, "I have no idea when this occurred, or who was responsible."

However, Mr. Stockham and Dr. Richard H. Bolt, the chairman of the panel, testified that the recorder that Miss Woods was using produced a "signature" on the tape each time it began or stopped recording.

He said the signatures are caused when the "record" and "erase" heads deactivated.

There are several ways that they can occur, but all require that the "record" button be depressed, he said.

The report said that the erasures "could not have been produced by a single continuous operation" because of the many signatures and that recovery of the speech [that was obliterated by the buzz] is not possible by any method known to us.

The report also said that at three locations in the 18-minute section, fragments of "speech-like sound" lasting less than one second existed.

GOP Says Its '73 Milk Funds Were Less Than Democrats'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The Republican National Committee says that Democrats received \$36,000 more in contributions from the milk industry last year than did Republicans.

"This analysis is clear evidence," said Republican National Chairman George Bush, "that the popular notion—fed by Democrat propaganda—that Republicans are making the dairy associations for all they are worth with the promise of special favors is sheer nonsense."

The committee's official magazine, First Monday, said its analysis showed that Democrats got \$213,000 from four milk industry political organizations, and Republicans, including President Nixon, got \$77,000.

The magazine said its analysis of the four milk organizations' contributions to presidential, senatorial and House campaigns was based on figures compiled by a magazine, Congressional Quarterly, on contributions of several industries.

The Republican magazine said two of the milk organizations, including the one President Nixon said last week he was told had pledged \$2 million to him, contributed more to Democrats than Republicans.

Jan. 8 Statement
But it said all four milk organizations contributed \$36,000 more to the Democrats than Republicans.

The President denied in a white paper on Jan. 8 that milk producers' contributions influenced his 1971 order to increase milk price supports.

In a related development, a presidential spokesman said yesterday that the White House staff knew of President Nixon's rule that he did not want to be told about campaign contributions. But, in answering a question about dairy industry contributions, the spokesman said: "Occasionally people break rules."

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, during a press briefing, was asked to explain why presidential aide Charles W. Colson sent a memorandum to the President in September, 1970, telling him that the Associated Milk Producers Inc. had pledged \$2 million to the 1972 campaign.

The Jan. 8 White House document confirmed that Mr. Nixon had been sent a memo from Mr. Colson, but said the milk decision was based on economic factors, congressional pressure and traditional political influence.

Mr. Warren repeated that the milk price support decision "had nothing whatsoever to do with campaign contributions."

He declined to elaborate on why the staff violated Mr. Nixon's rule.

The experts said that "each of the fragments lies exactly at a place on the tape that was missed by the erase head during the series of operations in which the buzz was put on the tape."

After the Break-In
The June 20 conversation took place just three days after the Watergate break-in and Mr. Halperin's notes on his meeting with Mr. Nixon show that the buzz obliterated all discussion of Watergate on the tape.

According to White House documents and testimony in November, the tape was checked out once on Sept. 23, 1973.

Testimony indicated that the tape was removed from its White House storage place by deputy presidential assistant John C. Bennett and given to White House aide Stephen E. Bull. Mr. Bull then had this and other tapes transported to Camp David, Md., where Miss Woods was to attempt to transcribe them at the President's request.

The office of the White House counsel said there would be no immediate comment on the report, but added that "it would be altogether incorrect and improper for premature judgment or conclusions to be reached in the case."

In a press conference in Los Angeles, former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, who resigned rather than follow Mr. Nixon's orders to fire Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, said the findings would not help the President in his attempts to restore his battered credibility in Watergate and related scandals. He urged Mr. Nixon to take steps to restore public confidence.

The appeal will revive controversy over the independence of the special prosecutor's office, now headed by Leon Jaworski. It also could produce a major ruling on the right of members of Congress to take the Justice Department to court.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell then held that Mr. Bork violated his own department's legally binding regulation when he dismissed Mr. Cox without admitting Mr. Cox had committed no "extraordinary improprieties." Under the regulations, former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson had pledged that only gross misconduct would justify dismissal.

A major reason for appealing was that government lawyers want to test the issue of congressional legal standing to question executive branch decisions in court.

Immunity Bid Filed by 3 in Ellsberg Case

They Say They Acted As Police Agents

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (WP).—The defendants in the Ellsberg case burglary are contending that they acted in effect as federal police agents and, as such, should be protected from criminal prosecution as are local policemen who conduct an illegal search and seizure.

In motions on file in Los Angeles County Superior Court, attorneys for former White House aides John D. Ehrlichman, G. Gordon Liddy and David R. Young contend that "there seems no reasonable basis for filing burglary and conspiracy charges against a federal agent who has allegedly engaged in an unreasonable search, when no prosecutions are brought against local police officers who have consistently and systematically engaged in similar unreasonable searches which are known to the district attorney's office."

Mr. Ehrlichman, Liddy and Mr. Young are charged with conspiracy to commit burglary in the September, 1971, break-in at the Beverly Hills office of Dr. Lewis Filding, a psychiatrist. Dr. Filding had been treating Daniel Ellsberg, central figure in the leaking of the Pentagon papers to the press.

The burglars allegedly were seeking information about Mr. Ellsberg to use in a campaign to discredit him. Charges against Mr. Ellsberg were thrown out of court when his trial judge learned of the burglary, two years after the break-in.

Deputy District Attorney Stephen Trotter, arguing in an opposition brief to the pretrial defense motion in the current case, said: "If the defendants were successful federal officers, their methods and admitted objectives were unlike those of any other known police agency. We know of no police agency claiming the right to enter a totally innocent third party's premises, to keep that entry secret from the victim and from all known police agencies and to use the fruits of the entry for purposes unrelated to a criminal prosecution."

The defense motion will be argued Feb. 23. Liddy's attorney, Charles A. Gossard, indicated that he might call Earl (Bud) Krogh to testify at that time. Krogh, a member of the White House "plumbers" team set up to "dirty" leaks to the press, and until recently a defendant in this burglary case, pleaded guilty to a federal charge in Washington a few weeks ago.

Agnew to Appeal On Disbarment
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 15 (AP).—Lawyers for former Vice-President Agnew plan to challenge before the state court of appeals a recommendation that he be barred from practicing law in Maryland.

A disbarment recommendation was made yesterday by a special three-judge panel which heard arguments in December in a disciplinary action brought by the Maryland Bar Association.

The disciplinary action was initiated after Agnew pleaded no contest to a federal income tax evasion charge and resigned the vice-presidency Oct. 10.

Leon E. Pearson, one of Agnew's two lawyers, said he would ask for a hearing before the court of appeals, which will have a final say on whether Agnew is disbarred.

Bork to Appeal Ruling That Cox Firing Was Illegal
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP).—The Nixon administration has decided to appeal a court ruling that the Oct. 20 firing of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox was illegal.

Solicitor General Robert Bork, who as acting attorney general executed President Nixon's order to fire Mr. Cox, has authorized taking the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The appeal will revive controversy over the independence of the special prosecutor's office, now headed by Leon Jaworski. It also could produce a major ruling on the right of members of Congress to take the Justice Department to court.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell then held that Mr. Bork violated his own department's legally binding regulation when he dismissed Mr. Cox without admitting Mr. Cox had committed no "extraordinary improprieties." Under the regulations, former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson had pledged that only gross misconduct would justify dismissal.

A major reason for appealing was that government lawyers want to test the issue of congressional legal standing to question executive branch decisions in court.

Subdued Ehrlichman Changes View on Comeback by Nixon

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 15 (AP).—John Ehrlichman says President Nixon has "a longer distance to travel now" than he did five months ago in his efforts to win back Americans' support. Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon's former chief domestic adviser, is more subdued than he was during the summer about the President's prospects for restoring public confidence in the scandal-ridden administration.

It was last August, shortly after Mr. Ehrlichman finished his testimony before the Senate Watergate committee and moved back to the old family home on Lake Washington, that he said of the scandals:

"My sense of it is that the effect on the presidency is short-ranged." He also said then that he expected Mr. Nixon to display a fresh "force and vitality" in the office... there's a resiliency to the presidency that I think will be felt rather soon."

Impact of Watergate
Yesterday, Mr. Ehrlichman was asked in an interview whether he felt differently now than he did in August and whether he still feels the administration will overcome the impact of Watergate. He said:

"I think it could have at that time (but) I think there have been some intervening and surprising events that have made it now more difficult. But I still think it can be done."

"I'm not willing to write off the ability of the White House to regain motion and initiative or dynamism again over the period of the next couple of years."

Mr. Ehrlichman, 45, who was a zoning lawyer in Seattle before joining Mr. Nixon in 1969, recalled the "massive outpouring of opposition to the President" because of U. S. involvement in the Southeast Asian war in 1969-70.

Has Own Troubles
Despite Mr. Nixon's troubles, Mr. Ehrlichman has plenty of his own, including criminal charges facing him in Los Angeles in connection with the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, possible indictments in Washington by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, and, he said, there are 10 civil suits against him.

"There's a lot of things that's been created," Mr. Ehrlichman said in response to a question about a legal defense fund friends have set up to defray his expenses. "Some people have come forward in order to help out. Up to this point there has been no active solicitation, but there have been some voluntary contributions."

Correction
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP).—Sen.ARRY Goldwater, R., Ariz., said Sunday that former President Harry S. Truman "is probably the best president we've had in the century." He was not referring to President Nixon, as The Washington Post incorrectly reported in a story that appeared in yesterday's early editions of the International Herald Tribune.

Youth on Trial In Murder of 27 Houston Boys
HOUSTON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The trial began here yesterday of a teen-ager in connection with the biggest known mass murder in American history—the homosexual rape, torture and killing of 27 boys.

Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, was charged in six murder indictments, including the killing of a neighbor, Charles Ray Cobble, also 17, whose body was among those dug up by police at a beach, a boardwalk and a reservoir in August.

Henley's mother, Mrs. Mary Henley, told Texas District Court yesterday that her son appeared to be under mental stress when he conferred to shooting local electrician Dean Allan Corli to death in August. Corli, 33, was said to be the leader of the homosexual ring whose participants were killed.

The prosecution alleged that Henley and 18-year-old Owen Brooks were procurers for Corli, luring their unsuspecting victims—mostly teen-agers—into a death trap with payments of \$10 each. Henley was 14 when the killings started.

Brooks is also charged with murder. His trial begins on March 4.

Paris Metro Shut Down
PARIS, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Subway workers closed the city's network for five hours today to protest what they say is inadequate security at Metro stations. The shutdown was scheduled to coincide with the funeral of a train driver who died last week from injuries after being assaulted as he left work.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the DIAMOND for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gift, investment or personal use! While for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES diamond bourse, 51, hoveniersstraat antwerp - belgium tel: 03/51.53.05 ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

NEW YORK'S TRULY CONTINENTAL HOTEL

St. Moritz

ON-THE-PARK 50 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019 (212) PL 5-8000

STILL SENSIBLY PRICED.

Singles \$24-\$39, Doubles \$35-\$40, Suites from \$45.

HOME OF

Café de Paris

Home of the famous "MORITZ" cake

Call Direct "MORITZ" Tel: 12-2234 or See Your Travel Agent.

Army Drug Searches on GIs Are Ruled Unconstitutional

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP).—An Army program being used to check 145,000 European-based GIs to see whether they use drugs was ruled unconstitutional yesterday by U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell.

Under the plan, which the judge ordered canceled, the soldiers could be subjected to strip searches and their private property could be examined by Army inspectors. The government had argued that the rules were based on "military necessity" because of the seriousness of the problem.

"The doctrine of military necessity does not embrace everything the military may consider desirable," Judge Gesell said. "One does not automatically forfeit the protections of the Constitution when he enters military service."

In addition, Judge Gesell said the Army's claim of "increasing drug use in Europe" is subject to serious question.

"It is certainly clear that drug use in the command has not reached anything comparable to the epidemic proportions detected in Vietnam and is not particularly different from drug use encountered among civilians in major United States cities."

Therefore, he said, the problem "does not reflect the type of urgent and generalized threat to military morale or discipline which would warrant ignoring constitutional safeguards as to evidence in this large command."

The suit was filed in April by the Military Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of the Committee for GI Rights and 17 GIs on duty in Europe after the Army began the program early last year. The Army revised the plan in September, but the new program was also found unacceptable by the ACLU.

According to the Army, the plan was designed to identify drug pushers and users, to provide users with medical assistance and other support directed toward rehabilitation and, where rehabilitation failed, to eliminate drug users from the service.

Under the plan, a soldier entered the program when he was "suspected" of drug abuse because of strange behavior or "identified" as a drug abuser based on possession or what the Army called reliable witness reports.

The program included spot inspections of a suspected soldier for drugs or indications of drug use and use of detector dogs during the inspection of a soldier's property.

If a person was suspected of drug abuse, he could be temporarily suspended from access to classified material, lose his flight status, be suspended from nuclear duty or have his driver's license temporarily suspended.

If he was found to be a "confirmed drug abuser," he could be forced to enter a 60-day rehabilitation program. If his commander decided that he did not complete that program with success, he could be discharged or court-martialed.

The Pro.

Jim Beam

BE PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

KENT

WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

© Lorillard 1973 King Size, Chesterfield, and Deluxe length (100 mm)

In the thousands of pages of testimony and analysis regarding the ITT case since 1971, the only major charge that has been publicly made against President Nixon is that in return for a promise of a political contribution from a subsidiary of ITT, the President directed the Justice Department to settle anti-trust suits against the corporation.—

From the President's White Paper on ITT.

Chronology:

• When Richard W. McLaren took over as head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division at the beginning of the Nixon administration, he immediately embarked on a much-publicized campaign against conglomerate mergers, with the plainly proclaimed intention of obtaining a Supreme Court ruling expanding the reach and powers of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. Congress was already talking about moving in this direction with legislation and the leaders of this move were expressly urged by Mr. McLaren to hold off, pending a Supreme Court determination on his lawsuits, one of which was directed at halting three pending ITT acquisitions involving Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Canteen Corp. and Grinnell Corp. There was not the slightest sign at the time that either Mr. McLaren or the Justice Department was acting in any way inconsistent with Mr. Nixon's campaign promises to "make a real effort. . . to clarify this entire conglomerate situation," although the President, in his White Paper, would now have us believe that his policy is to be found in a report of a task force set up during the campaign which strongly urged him, at the time of his inauguration, not to pursue anti-trust action against "conglomerate enterprises." If this was in fact administration policy, it is unclear why Mr. McLaren was even appointed, let alone unleashed to conduct his assault through the courts not only against ITT but another conglomerate, Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc. It is still less clear how Mr. Nixon could have hailed the ultimate out-of-court settlement much later as "the greatest achievement in the history of the anti-trust law," and at the same

There is more, much more, to this story—the incriminating Dita Beard memo; the reports of the role of the “plumbers” in dispiriting Mrs. Beard out of town and out of sight (for which Howard Hunt is said to have worn his famed red wig); the persistent denials by Mr. Kleindienst and Mr. Mitchell of any role of their own in this affair and of any intervention by the White House, and the clear evidence to the contrary in sworn testimony and in the famous Colson memorandum which came to light at last summer’s Ervin committee hearings on Watergate—not to mention the President’s White Paper. But the essence of it all is that at about the same time, two things occurred: there was an abrupt and fundamental reversal of what had seemed to be a firm, fixed government course of action, in a manner which precisely suited the interests of the ITT; and there was an offer from ITT of financial support to the Republican party for the convention which was to nominate Mr. Nixon for a second term as President. Nowhere in his White Paper does Mr. Nixon so much as imply that he could see even any impropriety—let alone illegality—in this simple offer or an offer of a significant political contribution to the party in power by a powerful business concern with a vital piece of business before the government. This is the third, and in many respects the most appalling, inadequacy in the President’s White Paper on the ITT affair.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Given the irregular procedures in effect in some foreign airports, however, flying can still be hazardous. Only last month, five Palestinians flew from Spain to Rome, there grabbed up pre-positioned weapons, and set off on a murderous spree which left 32 people dead and the five killers

Just what further inducement the United States could offer Europeans to observe reasonable safety standards is uncertain. But suppose the United States said it would not allow any plane to land on its soil if the passengers and cargo had not cleared a weapon screen fully as tight as the screen in use at American airfields. Suppose, in other words, a lax double standard on safety was no longer permitted to foreign planes using American facilities. Thus the United States could use its influence—and its particular experience—to promote a higher standard everywhere while making service to and from this country safer. After all, the plane on which the "Röme five" began their journey started from Spain and went from there to Rome. It could as easily have been bound for New York.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

January 16, 1899

PARIS—Letter to the Editor:—"Will the Herald kindly explain why the temperature of London is always given and that of New York about three times during the week? Also why should the temperatures not be given by Fahrenheit? Americans are accustomed to Fahrenheit. Then, again, there is much more English than American news in the New York Herald. Would it not be well to change the name to London Herald?" Signed, **SAN REMO**.

January 16, 1924

NEW YORK—Another severe earthquake is reported from Japan in dispatches received here, but it is not so serious as that of September last. Today's earthquake occurred at 5:45 a.m., lasting about twelve minutes, and covered a greater area than even the previous shocks. The cities affected include Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe. Fires are raging in most of the cities named, and even in their suburbs.

'So. Actually, You're Much Better Off Than You Really Are.'

Brief Flurry

Chou's View

The extraordinary thing is that just as Nixon seemed even more closely hemmed in, one could read a front page column in the leading Paris morning daily by its foreign editor called "The Revival of America" which concluded: "The 'Pax Americana' of Richard Nixon is a fact before which one can only bow."

— Letters

Nixon White Papers

literally starving to death—is beyond belief. The UPI photograph of the grotesque scene, (IHT, Jan. 10) is unforgettable.

GEORGE TUTTLE.

There seems to be a deliberate campaign designed to denigrate and damage the character and standing of Henry Kissinger and stab him in the back at the most delicate phase of his career. For this and nothing else must be the aim of the letter from Leo Wukler (HT, Jan. 9), who doubts whether Mr. Kissinger deserves the Nobel Peace Prize and accuses him of "sweeping problems under the rug."

Strangely this hostile letter appeared after a correspondent in the London Times queried Mr

Pavdirt

For after all, how does one hurt the country but help the President? Well, one way is to minimize Mr. Nixon's guilt by spreading the complicity to more respected figures.

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 13.200.000 F.
R.C. Paris No 2383112 21 Rue de Serri, 75359 Paris Cedex 03
Tel.: 225-29-60. Telex: 28.350 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter S. Tucker.
© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

هكذا من الأصل

Obituaries

Josef Smrkovsky, a Top Aide In '68 Liberal Czech Regime

PRAGUE, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Josef Smrkovsky, 62, one of the leading reformers in the 1968 liberal "Prague spring," died of cancer here last night, his family said today.

He was the right-hand man of Alexander Dubcek, the former Communist party leader who tried to introduce a democratic "socialism with a human face" in Czechoslovakia. When Mr. Dubcek came to power in January 1968, Mr. Smrkovsky became the chairman of the National Assembly. As one of the most radical reformers,

he fought hard for freedom of speech and freedom of the press. This made him one of the chief targets of the Kremlin's wrath, which culminated in August 1968, with the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, ending the liberal experiment.

Mr. Smrkovsky was removed from his high posts, one by one, and lived out his last days as a political "nonperson." He suffered from cancer of the hip.

Pressure Is Resisted
Backed by popular opinion and parts of the Communist party and the trade unions, Mr. Smrkovsky stubbornly resisted pressure to abandon his progressive views after the invasion.

He refused to join the "realistic" Czechoslovak politicians who began dismantling the liberal reforms at the Russians' behest. It was only after a major crisis in January 1969, that he lost his post at the head of the assembly, being named instead chairman of the newly created lower house.

He was ousted from the ruling party presidium in April 1969, expelled from the Central Committee and replaced as chairman of the lower house in September of the same year, and was thrown out of the party in March 1970. Born in Valenka, Bohemia, on Feb. 26, 1911, Mr. Smrkovsky became a Communist at the age of 22 and was the secretary of the Communist Youth Union before World War II.

Prague Uprising

He had a distinguished record as a wartime resistance fighter against the Germans in occupied Bohemia, leading an armed uprising in Prague in 1945.

After the Communists came to power here in 1948, he was appointed deputy minister of agriculture. But in 1951, together with other prominent Communists, including the present party leader, Gustav Husak, he was sentenced to life imprisonment in a rigged Stalinist show trial.

He was released in 1955 and legally rehabilitated eight years later. He then worked in forestry and water economy from 1965 until 1968, re-entering the Communist party's Central Committee in 1966.

Michael M. Myerberg

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15 (AP).—Michael M. Myerberg, 67, the producer of such plays as "The Skin of Our Teeth" and "Waiting for Godot," died Sunday following long illness.

A Baltimore native, Mr. Myerberg was characterized by independence and willingness to take a chance on an innovative or controversial show.

In addition to plays, he produced a number of films and was the manager for the Philadelphia Orchestra and conductor Leopold Stokowski.

Vincent Starrett

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Vincent Starrett, 87, a retired columnist for the Chicago Tribune who was considered the world's greatest authority on Sherlock Holmes, died of pneumonia Saturday.

Mr. Starrett retired from the Chicago Tribune in 1955 after writing a book column for the newspaper for more than 20 years. He also worked for other Chicago newspapers.

Mr. Starrett sold one of his first fiction stories to a national magazine early in his career and went on to write many articles, short stories and books, including 17 novels.

Mr. Starrett is most famous for his book, "The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes," published in 1933.

Dr. Louis G. Welt

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (UPI).—Dr. Louis Gordon Welt, 60, a medical educator and research scientist, died Sunday, apparently of a heart attack, at his office in the Yale New Haven Medical Center.

Dr. Welt was a professor of medicine and the chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine at the Yale School of Medicine and chief of the Department of Medicine at Yale New Haven Hospital since 1972.

Sydney Finkelstein

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Sydney Finkelstein, 54, a music critic and author, died here Sunday after a long illness.

Mr. Finkelstein was a member of the staff of Vanguard Records from 1951 to 1973. He produced 10 books and scores of articles on music. Some of his books were translated into six languages.

His last book, written in 1973, was "Who Needs Shakespeare?" He wrote "The Young Picasso" in 1969 and "Existentialism and Alienation in American Literature" in 1965. Others were "Composer and Nation," 1960; "Realism in Art," 1954; "Jazz Music: A Process of Ideas," 1953; "Jazz: A People's Music," 1948, and "Art and Society," 1947.

In the 1940s, he joined the music staff of the Herald Tribune here.

Scali to Return to UN

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz., Jan. 15 (AP).—John Scali, 65, U.S. ambassador to the UN, will return to New York tomorrow after recovering from heart surgery performed here Nov. 20. He is expected to resume his duties next week. Doctors bypassed blocked coronary arteries with veins taken from Mr. Scali's leg.



CHECKMATES—U.S. chess champion Robert Byrne (left) making move against Soviet champion Boris Spassky during first game of International Chess Federation quarter-finals in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Monday. Match ended in a draw after the 44th move.

Soviet Writers Took Revenge On Friend, Solzhenitsyn Says

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, under official attack for his book on the Stalinist terror, said today an elderly novelist was expelled from the official Writers Union for letting him use her Soviet citizenship. The 1970 Nobel laureate made the claim in a defense of 66-year-old Lydia Chukovskaya, expelled from the union Jan. 10. Copies of the brief, typewritten statement were made available to Western correspondents.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said he had no doubt that "the inspiring push" for the expulsion of Miss Chukovskaya was "revenge" because she had given him an opportunity to work in her dacha in the small writers' community of Peredelkino, just west of Moscow.

Another reason for the action against her, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, was "to frighten others who would decide to follow her example."

Sources in Moscow's literary community reported today that Miss Chukovskaya, a defunctly told her accusers at a 3 1/2-hour meeting of the Moscow secretariat which expelled her:

"You will all be forgotten, but someday there will be streets named after Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov."

Last September when dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov was the target of official vilification, Miss Chukovskaya defended him in an open letter, calling him "the captain of our ship" in the struggle for civil liberties.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said the meeting which expelled Miss Chukovskaya was "a mocking show in which a dozen well-fed, successful men played their roles in front of a woman who is sick, blind and has heart trouble—who could not even see their faces in the locked room to which no one who accompanied Miss Chukovskaya was allowed."

First Public Word
Mr. Solzhenitsyn's defense of Miss Chukovskaya was the first public word from the author since the Dec. 28 publication in Paris of his documentary history of Soviet labor camps called "The Gulag Archipelago."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that "for the time being there are honest, fearless people such as Lydia Chukovskaya, my longtime friend, who have no fear before the pack of wolves and the whining of newspapers."

Russian culture will not be extinguished, even if it does not have official recognition," the author concluded.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's wife has a Moscow apartment but the author so far has not been granted a permit to live in Moscow.

Miss Chukovskaya, an outspoken critic of the regime, is the daughter of Kornel Chukovskaya, a highly respected author of children's tales who died in 1969.

Canada Limits Wiretapping by Police Agencies

MONTREAL, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Canada yesterday formally limited wiretapping and other types of electronic eavesdropping by law-enforcement agencies.

The legislation, which also outlaws bugging by private citizens, leaves the police a great deal of leeway, but for the first time it establishes rules for when and how judges can authorize electronic surveillance.

In addition to the wiretap ban, the law makes illegal the private sale or possession of "any device for surreptitious interception of private communications" and provides for a government payment of up to \$5,000 to anyone whose communications are illegally tapped by a law-enforcement officer.

The bill stands as an extremely important measure designed for the protection of privacy in our country," Justice Minister Otto E. Lang said during the debate.

Under the rules, the agency that wants permission for electronic surveillance must present a detailed justification to a judge. The judge must be convinced that "other investigative procedures have been tried and have failed."

American Suspected Of Spying in W. Berlin
BERLIN, Jan. 15 (UPI).—An American citizen who identified himself as a reporter has been arrested on suspicion of espionage, a West Berlin Justice Department spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that West Berlin police arrested Calvin Williams, 57, on Nov. 23, suspecting that he worked for East Germany. He said that he worked for the Amsterdam News in New York City, but a spokesman for the newspaper said that it had never employed anyone of that name.

Japanese Holiday
TOKYO, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Japan today celebrated Coming of Age Day, a national holiday started in 1949 to wish persons attaining adulthood—20 years of age—good luck.

Teng Hsiao-ping Gets a Top Peking Post

Victim of Cultural Revolution Re-Emerges

By Gillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Jan. 15 (UPI).—An official who was purged during the Cultural Revolution from his position as general secretary and fourth-ranking member of the Chinese Communist party has now been listed in Peking among the leaders of the party.

A Peking dispatch Saturday from the official Chinese press agency ranked Teng Hsiao-ping just after members of the nine-man Standing Committee of the powerful Politburo and above 11 other Politburo members.

Mr. Teng reappeared in public in April with the title of deputy premier but he has seemed to perform mainly protocol functions. His listing now among Politburo members has caused speculation here that he has been marked for a return to high leadership.

Mr. Teng, a Sichuanese, was the object of violent denunciations by the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s as a "revisionist" and "capitalist-roader" second only to the purged former chief of state Liu Shao-chi.

Speakers on China here are wondering whether he has been made a member of the Politburo without a full election session of the Central Committee, as reported by the party's constitution.

There is no indication that such a session has been held. The press agency dispatch did not identify him officially in any way; it only listed him among members of the Politburo.

The listing was in connection with the funeral of Wang Shu-sheng, a Communist party military man of high rank, who died last week. Mr. Wang was a deputy minister of defense and member of the party's Military Commission.

Mr. Teng, who is believed to be 68 years old, was an early member of the Communist movement and made the Long March from central to northwest China during the civil war between the Communists and the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

He went to France as a youth and joined the Chinese Communist party there along with Chou En-lai. Most of his earlier years were spent as a political commissar. Mr. Teng became a trusted lieutenant of Mao Tse-tung and was made general secretary of the party in 1954, a member of the Politburo in 1955 and a member of its Standing Committee in 1956.

He is among the few leading

Communists who at times in the past were identified as one of Mr. Mao's "closest comrades in arms." In the 1960s, he was sometimes cited as a possible successor to Mr. Mao. He is the highest-ranking party man to have made a comeback after having been purged during the Cultural Revolution.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

There is speculation that he may have been given the task of planning a long delayed National People's Congress. There are unverified reports that the congress—China's rubber-stamp legislative body—may meet soon. There are other reports that Mr. Teng may become defense minister and a member of the party's Military Commission.

Koreans Arrest 2 Gen. Park Foes

SEOUL, Jan. 15 (AP).—The government arrested two nationally known figures today on charges they violated President Chung Hee Park's ban on opposing or defaming the 1972 constitution.

Chang Joon-ha, a former national assemblyman, and Park Ki-wan, a political scientist, were accused of violating three articles in the decree aimed at silencing Gen. Park's opponents.

Both men, who face up to 15 years in prison, were among some 30 national figures who initiated a campaign Dec. 24 to collect one million signatures requesting a more liberal constitution to replace the charter promulgated in November, 1972, to legitimize Gen. Park's rule.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for persons' use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joseph Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
62 Pelikaanstraat
Antwerp (Belgium)
Tel.: (03) 33-09-82

Gold Medal
SINCE 1928

FAR EAST & AUSTRALIA

10 Express flights a week
by SAS, Thai International and Aeroflot.

connections from all over Europe to Copenhagen/Frankfurt	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday Friday Saturday	Saturday	Sunday	TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS	
	SAS	SAS	THAI	SAS	THAI	Aeroflot	Thursday Aeroflot	Saturday SAS
departures: LONDON COPENHAGEN FRANKFURT	15.00 12.50	18.25 16.30	12.05 14.05	12.05 9.30	10.50	15.00 12.50	12.05 9.30	12.00 9.30
arrivals: Tashkent	14.10	17.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.30	11.30	11.30
DELHI BANGKOK HONG KONG KUALA LUMPUR SINGAPORE JAKARTA SYDNEY TOKYO	12.55 14.25	17.10	10.35 12.20	11.25	11.25	11.30	11.30	11.30

*) Connecting flights from Bangkok. *) Thai International from Bangkok, Sunday.

*) Connecting flight from Bangkok, through-going aircraft Europe-Sydney.

FIRST AND ONLY NONSTOP SERVICES
FRANKFURT—DELHI (SAS)
FRANKFURT—BANGKOK (THAI)
LONDON—BANGKOK (THAI)

ONLY SERVICES WITH NEXT-DAY ARRIVAL IN
SYDNEY—JUST ONE NIGHT EN ROUTE!

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
Representing THAI International

Baccarat
The Crystal of Kings
since 1764

you are cordially invited
to visit our Museum
and retail showrooms
30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS.
Tel.: 770-64-30

Open daily except Sundays
9 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.
you may also buy from the other
crystal and china stores on the
avenue de la République - Gare d'Est.

During Month

Japan-Europe Container Service Opened

Soviet Union has long to sell its transport services to speed cargo movement to Japan and Western Europe, most of which travel across the Pacific, through the Panama Canal and then across the Atlantic Ocean.

Furthermore, reports from Rome, where deputies of the committee of 20 were meeting to discuss international monetary reforms, indicated that little progress was being made either on the question of stabilizing exchange rates or on finding ways to finance payments deficits caused by the higher cost of oil imports.

To Make Sure They Get Supplies

Big U.S. Firms Buying Stakes in Oil, Gas

number of other industrial

Pan American World Airways senior vice-president Willis Player says the airline will need an additional 13 percent fare increase to cover expected fuel costs in 1974. The increase would be in addition to the 6 percent fare boost that went into effect Jan. 1. Mr. Player expects Pan Am's 1974 fuel budget this year to increase 100 percent over the \$170 million in 1973. Airline officials expect negative scheduled traffic growth in 1974. Although they declined to be more specific, a decrease in scheduled traffic growth is expected industry-wide in 1974, with a 7 to 8 percent drop in the Atlanta market.

Johnson & Johnson Sales U

Johnson & Johnson expects 1973 consolidated worldwide sales to be up about 22.3 percent to \$1.61 billion, compared with \$1.32 billion in 1972. The 1973 sales include \$56 million due to the August 1973 acquisition of West Germany's Carl Hahn Co. on a pooling-of-interest basis. In all, fourth-quarter sales were about \$405 million, up 27 percent from the year-ago period. Domestic sales for the year were up about 10.9 percent to \$976 million. Sales of foreign subsidiaries were \$629 million, a gain of 45.1 percent. The adjustment of world currencies against the dollar in 1973 resulted in an increase in foreign sales of \$30 million compared with 1972 results, the company notes.

IBM Net Jumps 23 % In Quarter, 38% in Year

Overseas gross income amounted to 5.142 billion, an increase of

First Chicago Corp.		
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions) ...	\$36.18	\$21.07
Per Share	\$1.32	\$1.05

Stocks Gain As Glamour Set the Pace

market sentiment. Exxon Corp.'s British subsidiary Esso Petroleum Co said in London that the Saudi Arabian government has ordered Western oil companies to increase the quota of oil

Market Closed

The Tokyo stock market was closed Tuesday for a national

Profits (millions) ..	a99.3	a80.9
Per Share	a3.44	a2.80
Profits (millions) ..	b99.4	b77.9
Per Share	b3.44	b2.70

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ Industrial average

Pound Drops To Low Mark

Furthermore, reports from Rome, where deputies of the committee of 20 were meeting to discuss international monetary reforms, indicated that little progress was being made either on the question of stabilizing exchange rates or on finding ways to finance payments deficits caused by the higher cost of oil imports.

One Dollar--

per ton (A) ..	2,215	2,222	—15.85
per ton (B) ..	43.04	43.02	
per ton (C) ..	43.865	42.56	—3.59
per ton (D) ..	2,399	2,503	+13.46
per ton (E) ..	27.35	26.11	+3.95
per ton (F) ..	1,187.8	3.68	
per ton (G) ..	4,955.2	4.82	+5.56
per ton (H) ..	5,025	5,025	+5.70
per ton (I) ..	4.30	4.30	
per ton (J) ..	642.38	639	—3.28
per ton (K) ..	55.70	55.70	
per ton (L) ..	57.70	57.47	—1.61
per ton (M) ..	26,255	26.50	+1.09
per ton (N) ..	4,428	4.52	+1.01
per ton (O) ..	2,399	2,399	+13.91
per ton (P) ..	2,399	309	+2.63

Free B. Commercial.

Thorn Profit Up By 17% in Year

Plessey Net Rises
In another report today, Plessey Co. said its net profit rose to \$9.5 million in the six months ended Dec. 31 from \$7.4 million in the same period a year earlier. Earnings in the second quarter were \$2.9 million, up from \$2.4 million.

Plessey set an interim dividend for the half year of 1.84 pence.

Carco Is Worth...

Jan. 15, 1974		
calculated by the Luxembourg Stock		ended Dec. 31 from
ange the Euro was today worth:		in the same period:
		Earnings in the
..... 3.15997 Belgian Fr. 47.8544		were 25.9 million.
..... 5.77385 Krone 0.50631		million.
..... 0.50631 Irish £. 47.8544		Plessey set an in-
..... 714.57603 Lux. Fr. 1.11237		for the half year.
..... 3.28250 U.S. \$.		

MODERNE

As Mexico's largest brokerage firm, we are pleased to offer individual investors 9.50% to 10.50% net interest on Certificates of Deposit with Mexican banking institutions — interest payable monthly.

For complete information, please write to: Mr. S.E. Gordon, Executive Vice-President.

TEL: 25-59-90.
TELEX: 0068793.
CABLE: AWLASA.

Serving clients in 60 countries
Established 1958.

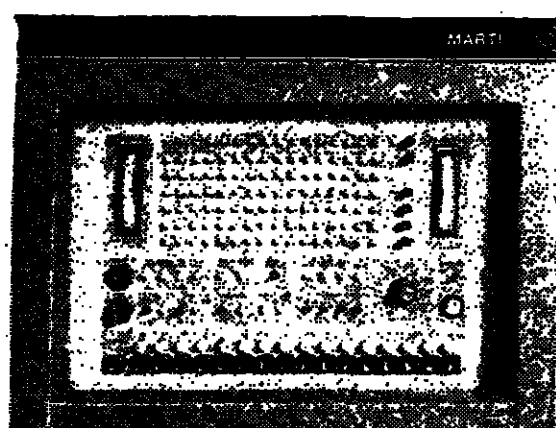
Leading Investment Banker seeks.

JUNIOR BROKER

to join Institutional brokerage team
Paris based


EUROBANKING FROM CITIBANK/EUROPE

**HERE'S THE
DOLLAR TRANSFER SYSTEM
THAT'S SO ERROR-FREE
IT'S INHUMAN.**



FIRST N
Citibank/Europe:
Italy, Luxembourg, M

NATIONAL CITY BANK

K  land.
and United Kingdom.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK

Citibank/Europe: Offices in Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom

-1970-74-					-1973-74-				
Stocks and	Sis.	Net	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	
High Low	100s.	High Low Last. Chgs	High Low	100s.	High Low Last. Chgs	High Low	100s.	High Low Last. Chgs	
72	52	Intra of 5	72	52	Intra of 5	72	52	Intra of 5	

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$500,000,000

MEXICO

(United Mexican States)

Seven Year Credit Facility

The above Credit Facility has been arranged by

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

First Boston (Europe)

Limited

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited European Banking Company Limited The Fuji Bank, Limited

and provided by

Allied Bank International The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited The Fuji Bank, Limited Mellon Bank N.A.

Crocker National Bank Franklin National Bank Lloyds & Bosca International Bank Limited The Toronto-Dominion Bank

European American Banking Corporation European Banking Company Limited Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG Midland Bank Limited Banca Commerciale Italiana Limited

Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC) Bank of Montreal Bank of Montreal (Bahamas & Caribbean) Limited

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited Société Générale de Banque Creditanstalt-Bankverein

The Bank of California N.A. The Bank of Nova Scotia The Daiwa Bank, Limited

The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. Girard Trust Bank The Hokkaido Yakushoku Bank, Limited

Midland and International Banks Limited Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited National Bank of North America

The Nippon Fudosen Bank, Limited The Northern Trust Company The Saitama Bank, Ltd. Seattle-First National Bank

The Taiyo Kobe Bank, Ltd. World Banking Corporation Limited The Yasuda Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Banco de Santander Bank of British Columbia The Chuo Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee The Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Société Générale The Tokai Bank, Limited UBAF Limited

United International Bank Limited Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

Banque Franco Arabe d'Investissements Internationaux, Frab Bank International The Citizens and Southern National Bank

Japan International Bank Limited The Provincial Bank of Canada

Agent Bank

European American Bank and Trust Company

January 16, 1974

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only arranged by

This announcement appears as a matter of record only arranged by

INDUSTRIE A. ZANUSSI S.p.A.

US \$ 15,000,000

credit facility


arranged by

ULTRAFIN AG **EURAMERICA**
INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

and provided by, amongst others,

BANCO DI NAPOLI
BANCO DI SICILIA
CISALPINE OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED
EURAMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
MONTE DEI PASCHI DI SIENA

We are pleased to announce that
Frederick W. Gilberd, Jr.
Vice President
has been appointed Manager
of our Paris Sales Office

 **SMITH
BARNEY**

WHITE, WELD & CO., INC.
seeks

**REGISTERED
REPRESENTATIVE**

to cover institutional clientele in the French part of Switzerland.
Candidate should be Swiss citizen and be experienced in U.S. securities
markets.

Applications will be handled in strictest confidence and should be mailed to:

**Mrs. Alice Wiklund c/o White, Weld & Co., Inc.
1 Quai du Mont-Blanc, 1211 Geneva 1.**

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

These securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

\$100,000,000

8% Sinking Fund Debentures due January 15, 1999

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Lehman Brothers <small>Incorporated</small>	The First Boston Corporation	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>	Salomon Brothers
Drexel Burnham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	duPont Walston <small>Incorporated</small>	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. <small>Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated</small>	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes <small>Incorporated</small>
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Lazard Frères & Co.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Smith, Barney & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	
Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Bear, Stearns & Co.	Shearson, Hammill & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	
A. G. Becker & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Alex. Brown & Sons	Clark, Dodge & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	
L. F. Rothschild & Co.	Shields Securities Corporation	Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.	
ABD Securities Corporation	American Securities Corporation	Dain, Kalman & Quail <small>Incorporated</small>	Dominick & Dominick, <small>Incorporated</small>
EuroPartners Securities Corporation	Harris, Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Hayden Stone Inc.	Hill Samuel Securities <small>Corporation</small>
W. E. Hutton & Co.	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.	F. S. Moseley, Estabrook Inc.	
New Court Securities Corporation	Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood <small>Incorporated</small>	R. W. Pressprich & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	
Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.	Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day	G. H. Walker, Laird <small>Incorporated</small>	

January, 1974

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Franklin National Bank

—

... ..

مركز من الأهل

[illegible]

New York's First Bank • Founded 1784 by Alexander Hamilton

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 831,965,100
Investment Securities	
U.S. Government Obligations	85,712,685
U.S. Government Agency Obligations	10,010,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	200,512,075
Other Securities	7,929,994
Trading Account Securities	1,359,031
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	2 500,000
Loans	1,167,816,327
Bank Premises and Equipment	23,219,637
Customers' Acceptance Liability	9,205,567
Accrued Interest Receivable	23,570,514
Other Assets	9,306,927
Total	\$2,373,107,867

Deposits	
Demand	\$ 994,735,407
Savings	35,750,898
Time	382,239,433
Foreign Offices	540,245,849
Total Deposits	<u>1,952,971,587</u>
Federal Funds Purchased and Other	
Borrowed Funds	202,730,690
Bank's Acceptances Outstanding	9,241,362
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	13,268,830
Accrued Interest Payable	12,135,287
Unearned Income	1,818,490
Other Liabilities	1,485,996
Total Liabilities	<u>2,193,652,242</u>
Reserve for Loan Losses	<u>17,773,587</u>
Capital Accounts	
Common Stock—par value \$15 per share, 2,092,300 shares authorized and outstanding	31,384,500
Surplus	63,615,500
Undivided Profits	61,682,038
Total Capital Accounts	<u>161,682,038</u>
Total	<u>\$2,373,107,867</u>

H. ADAMS ASHFORTH, *Albert S. Ashforth, Inc.*
ELIOTT AVERETT -
President and Chief Executive Officer
J. CARTER BACOT
Senior Vice President
CHARLES M. BLISS, *New York*
JOHN G. BROOKHUIS
American Nuclear Corporation
WALTER BURKE
Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation
ALEXANDER CALDER, JR., *Union Camp Corporation*
ALGER B. CHAPMAN, *Squibb Corporation* *aa*
ARTHUR H. DEAN, *Sullivan & Cromwell*
E. I. WHITNEY DEBEVOISE
Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates
DAVID A. FLOREEN
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company
ALBERT P. GAGNEBIN
International Nickel Company, of Canada, Ltd.
MAURICE R. GREENBERG
American International Group, Inc.
JOHN A. KLEY, *The County Trust Company*
GEORGE H. LESCH, *Cougar-Fairbanks Company*
THOMAS F. MILBANK, *New York*
M. NIELSEN, *The Babcock & Wilcox Company*
JOHN R. OPEL
International Business Machines Corporation
S. BARKSDALE PENICK, JR.
CFC International Inc.
JOHN G. PHILLIPS
The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company
H. LADD PLUMLEY
State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America
HOWARD J. PODUSKA
The Bank of New York Company, Inc.
ROBERT T. QUITTMAYER, *Amstar Corporation*
WILLIAM L. VEARLEY, *Ingersoll-Rand Company*
SAMUEL H. WOOLLEY, *The Laramie*

JERVIS J. BABB, Winnetta, Illinois
EDGAR M. BRONFMAN
 Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.
HENRY C. BRUHE, Stamford, Connecticut
GEORGE C. FRASER, New York
J. ROY GORDON, New York
HENRY H. HOYT, Cambridge, Mass., Ind.
GEORGE S. LEISURE
 Donovan, Leisure, Neustat & Irvine
HENRY J. SCHULER, New York
HOWARD E. SIMPSON, Baltimore
HANS STAUFFER
 Stauffer Chemical Company (Retired)
JOHN C. TRAPHAGEN, New York
FRANKLIN B. TUTTLE, New York

Member F.P.I.G.

offered. Are interested in co-operation with international finance circles.
Offers under cipher HT 03-5146 to:
Publicitas, 4061 Basel/Switzerland.

DEALERS
MINI-CONVERTERS
new for Europe: travelers
to U.S.A.
The Franzius Mini-Converter
transforms electrical current
from 220 to 110 volts. Perfect
for travelers who wish to take
personal care appliances,
photography & business equip-
ment.
For more information contact:
FRANZIUS COMPANY
239 Park Ave. South,
New York, N.Y. 10003, U.S.A.

Midday Indicated Prices

[illegible]

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	97.99	91.98	111.06

Miami's Csonka Doesn't Mean to Scare Everyone

DIVING INTO THIRD—Player splashes into third base as baseball was one of the few sports which heavy rainfalls and wet grounds in Australia failed to wash out.

[illegible]

